

Indirect solvent assisted tautomerism in 4-substituted phthalimide 2-hydroxy-Schiff bases

Dancho Yordanov ^a, Vera Deneva ^a, Anton Georgiev ^{b*,c}, Aurelien Crochet^d, Katharina M. Fromm^d, Liudmil Antonov ^{a*}

^a *Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Science, Acad. G. Bonchev avenue, bldg. 9, Sofia 1113, Bulgaria.*

^b *Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy, 1756 Sofia, 8 St. Kliment Ohridski avenue, Bulgaria.*

^c *Institute of Optical Materials and Technologies, Bulgarian Academy of Science, 1113 Sofia, Acad. G. Bonchev avenue, bldg. 109, Bulgaria.*

^d *Department of Chemistry and Fribourg Center for Nanomaterials FriMat, University of Fribourg, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland*

^{a*} *Corresponding author: Liudmil Antonov, Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Science, Acad. G. Bonchev avenue, bldg. 9, Sofia 1113, Bulgaria, e-mail: lantonov@orgchm.bas.bg*

^{b*} *Corresponding author: Anton Georgiev, Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy, 1756 Sofia, 8 St. Kliment Ohridski avenue, Bulgaria, e-mail: antonchem@abv.bg*

¹H and ¹³C-NMR spectra	pp 2-4
ATR-IR spectra	p 5
HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals	p 6
Fluorescence spectra	pp 7-8
Model of the aggregation behavior	p 9

1. NMR spectra

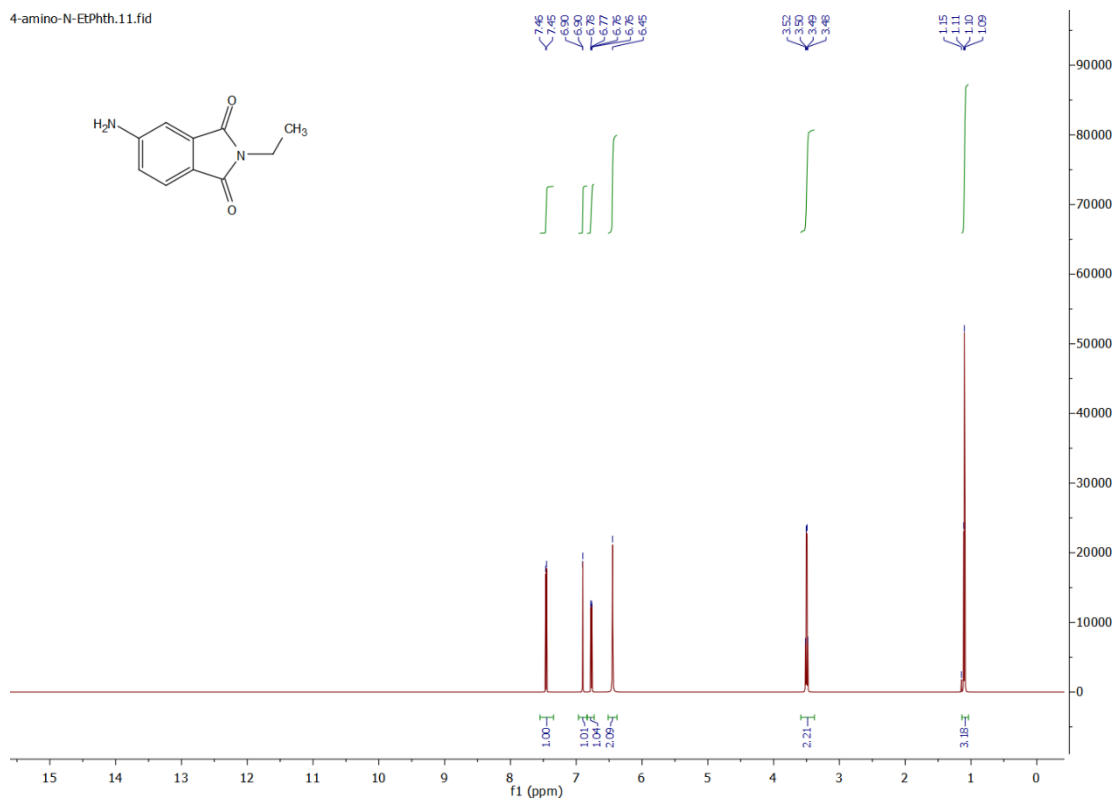


Fig. S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of **3** (4-amino-N-ethylphthalimide).

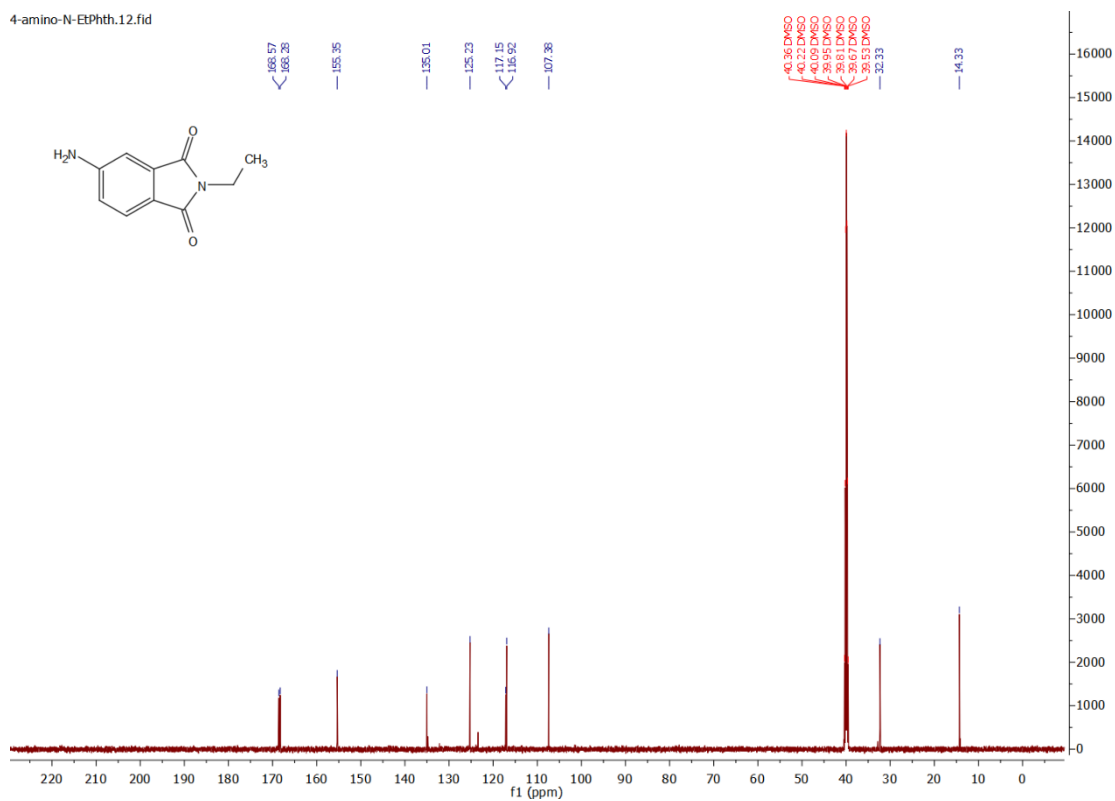


Fig. S2. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of **3** (4-amino-*N*-ethylphthalimide).

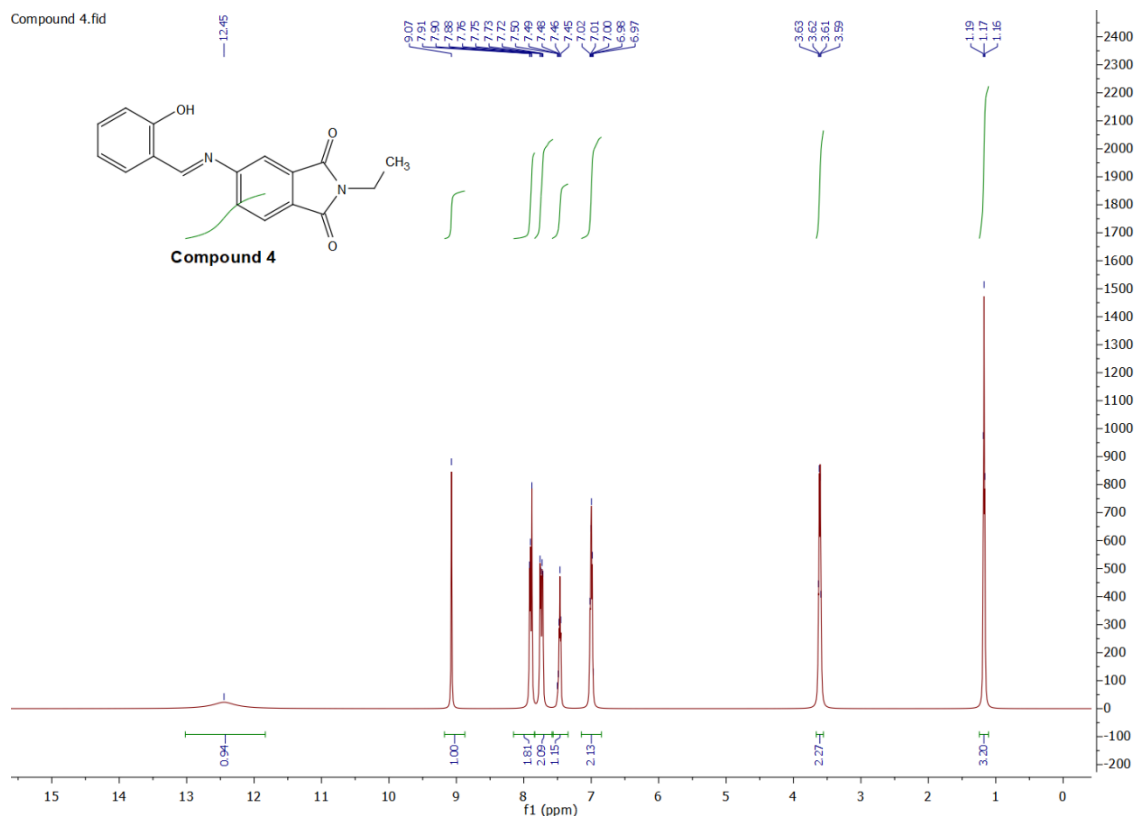


Fig. S3. ^1H -NMR spectrum of **4**

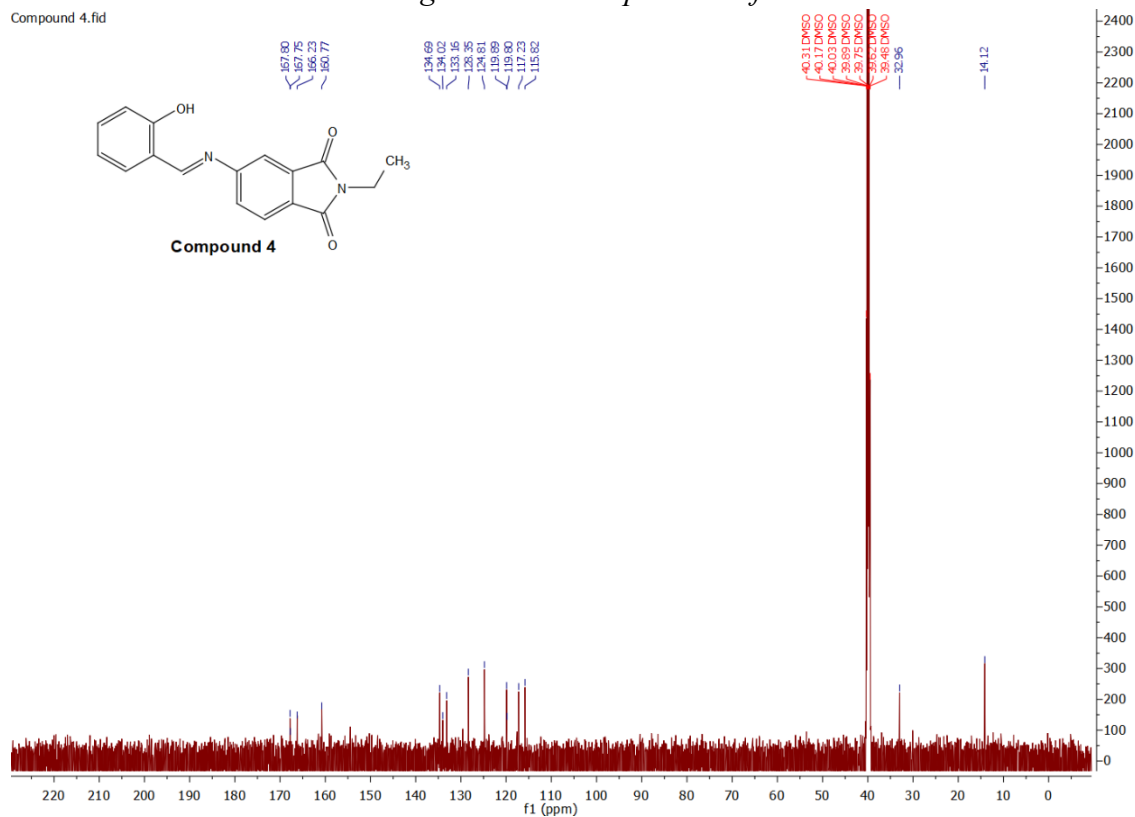


Fig. S4. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of **4**

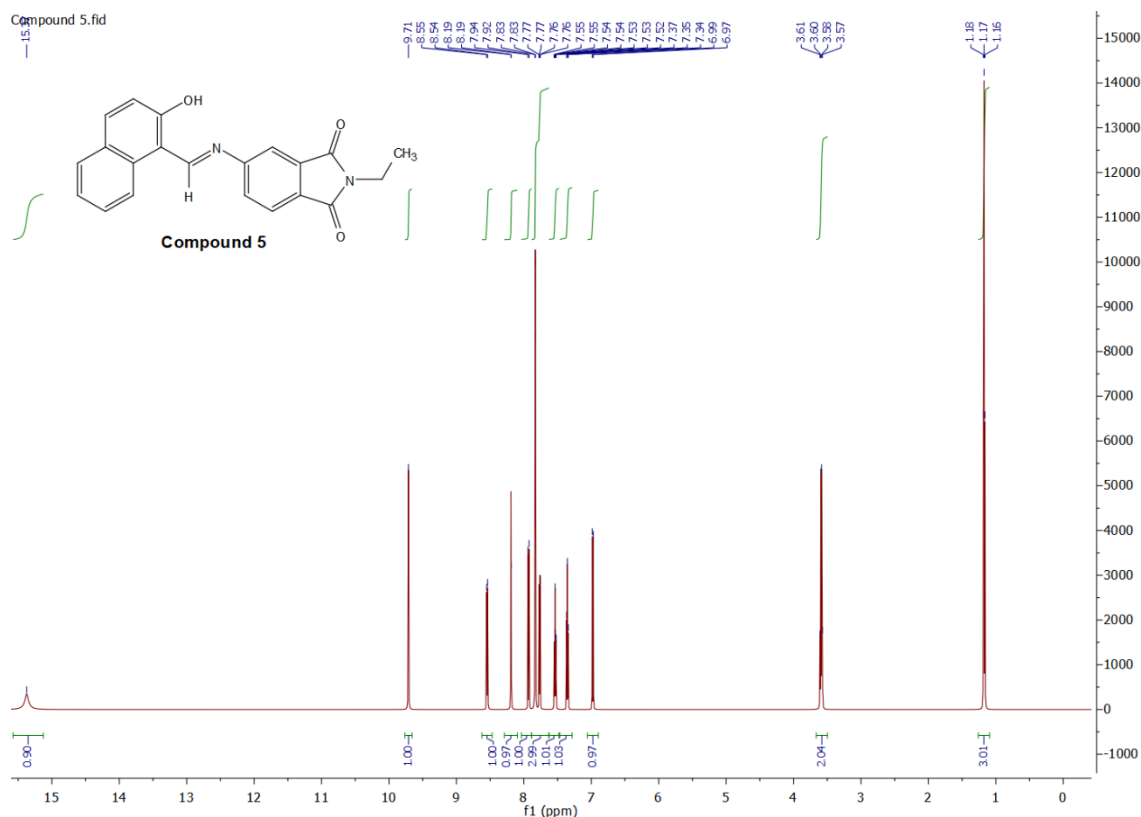


Fig. S5. ^1H -NMR spectrum of **5**

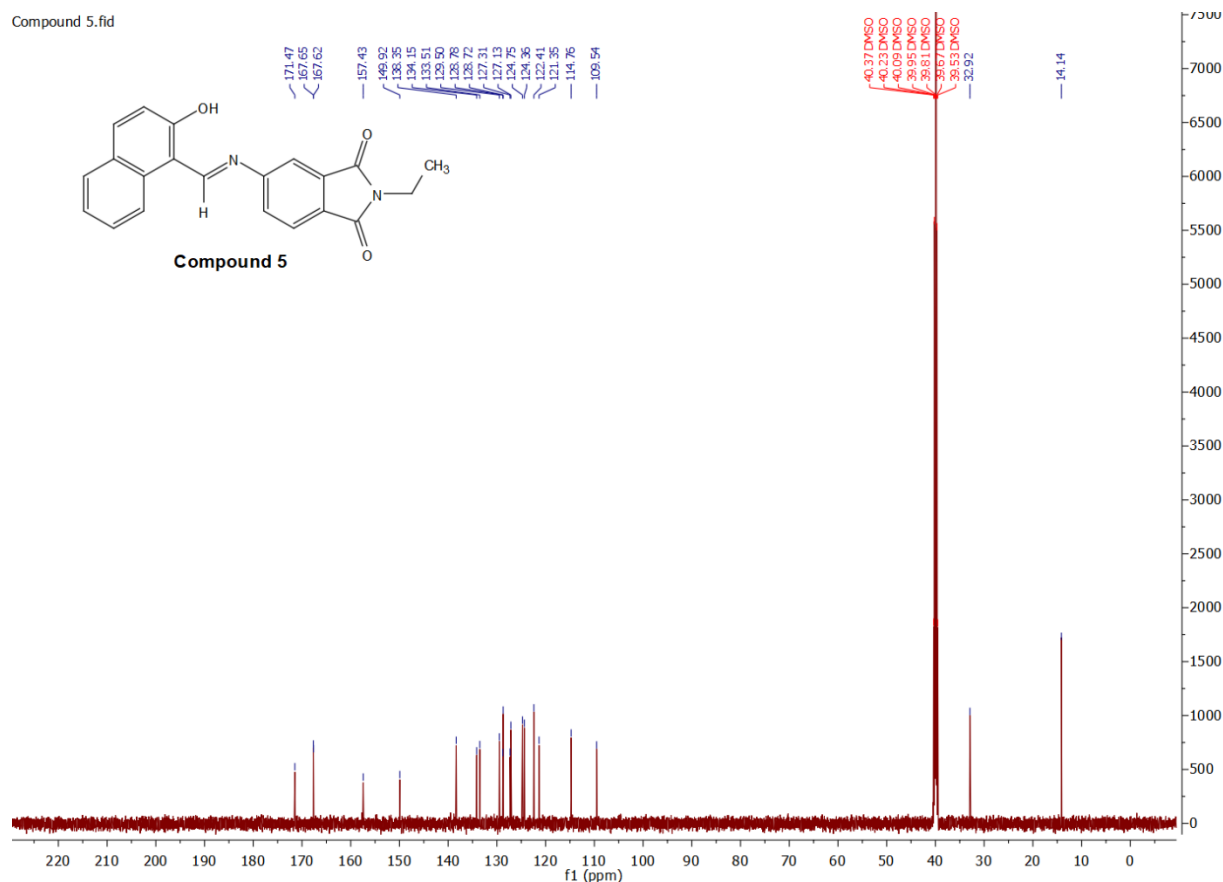


Fig. S6. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of **5**

2. ATR-IR spectra

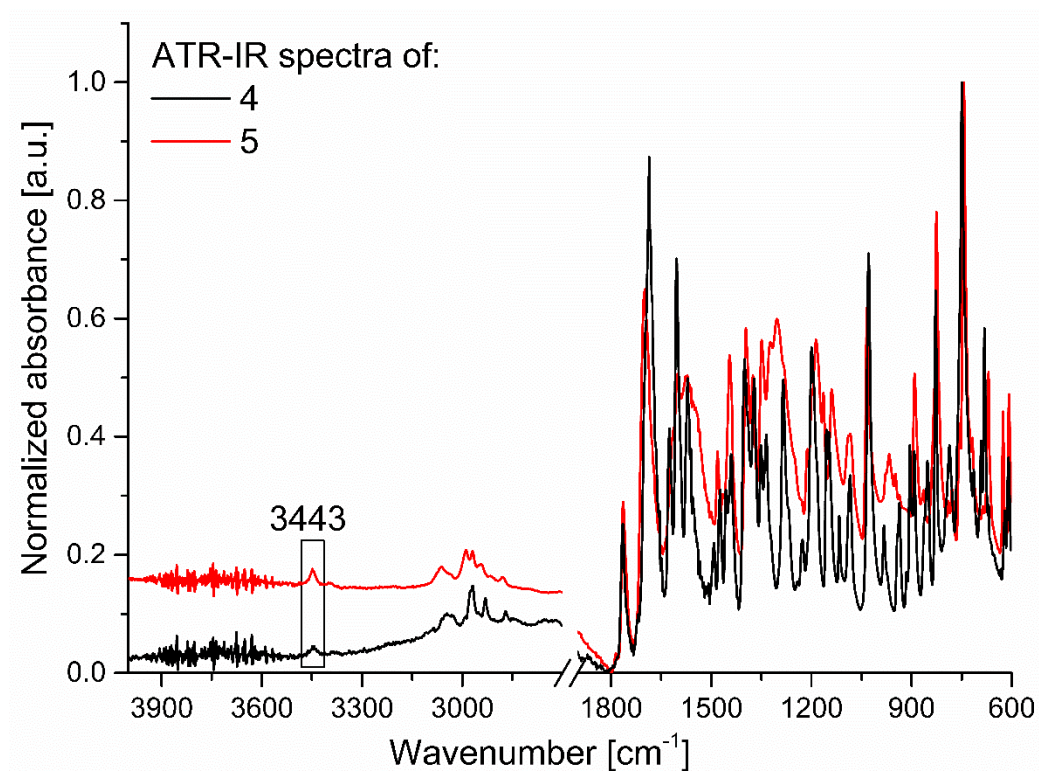
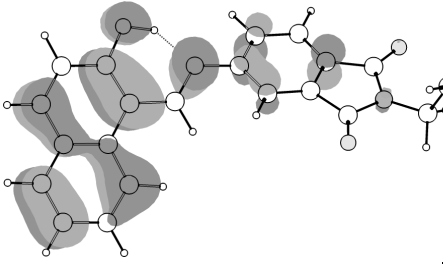
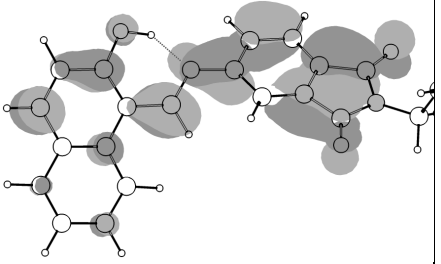
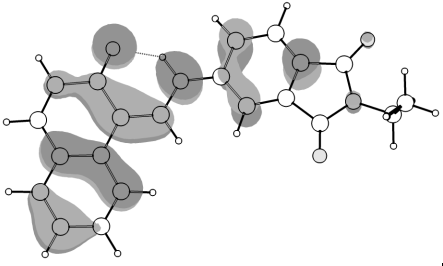
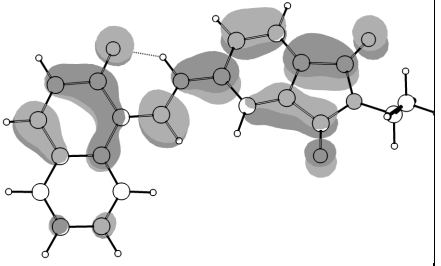
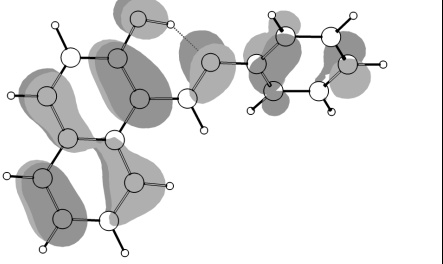
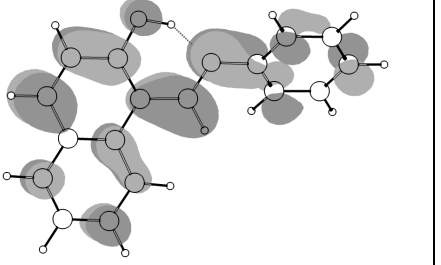
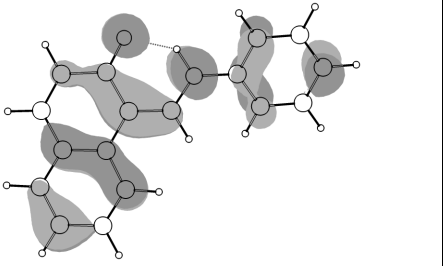
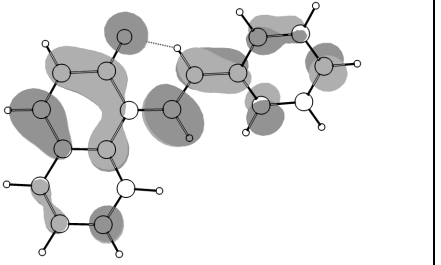


Fig. S7. ATR-IR spectra of 4 and 5 as solids.

3. HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals

Table S1. HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals of **5** and **6** in the gas phase.

Com p	For m	HOMO	LUMO
5	E		
	K		
6	E		
	K		

4. Fluorescence spectra

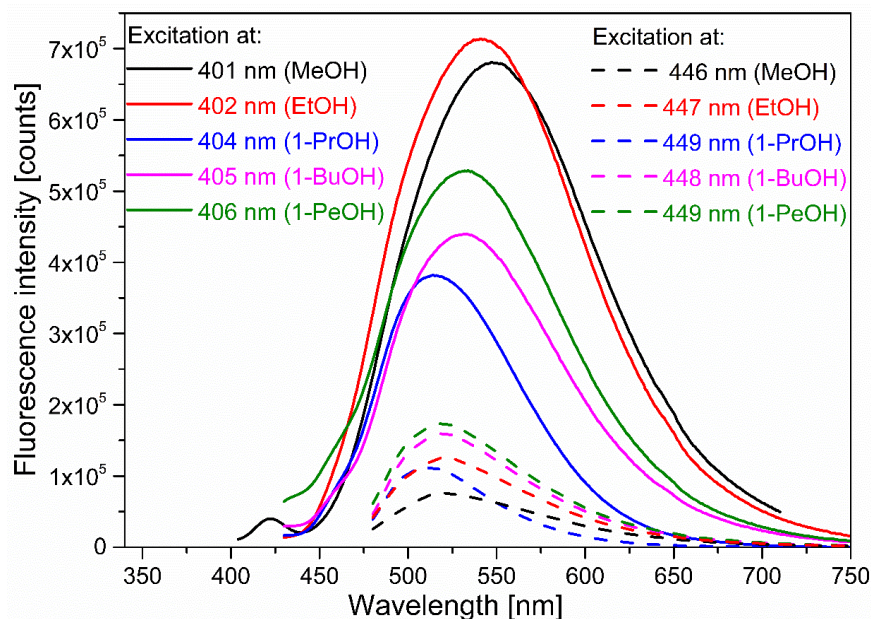


Fig. S8. Steady-state emissions of **5** in alcohols obtained by excitation at ~ 400 nm (enol form) and at ~ 450 nm (keto tautomer) at concentration $C_M \sim 6 \times 10^{-6}$ mol L $^{-1}$.

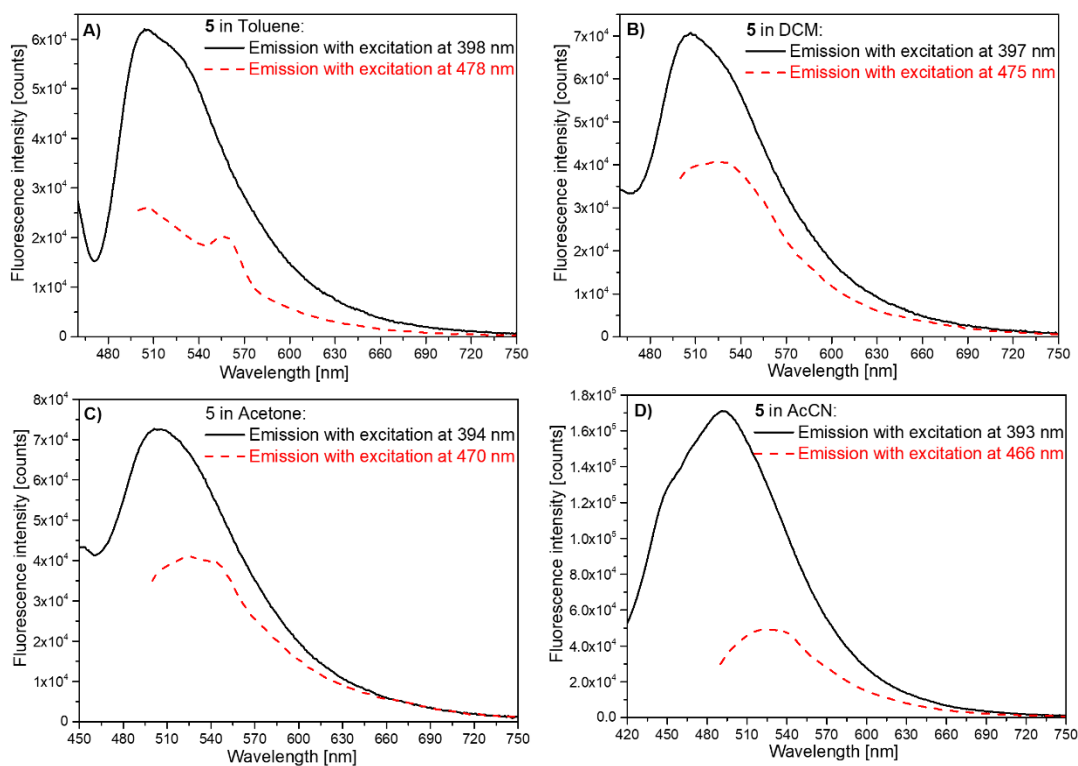
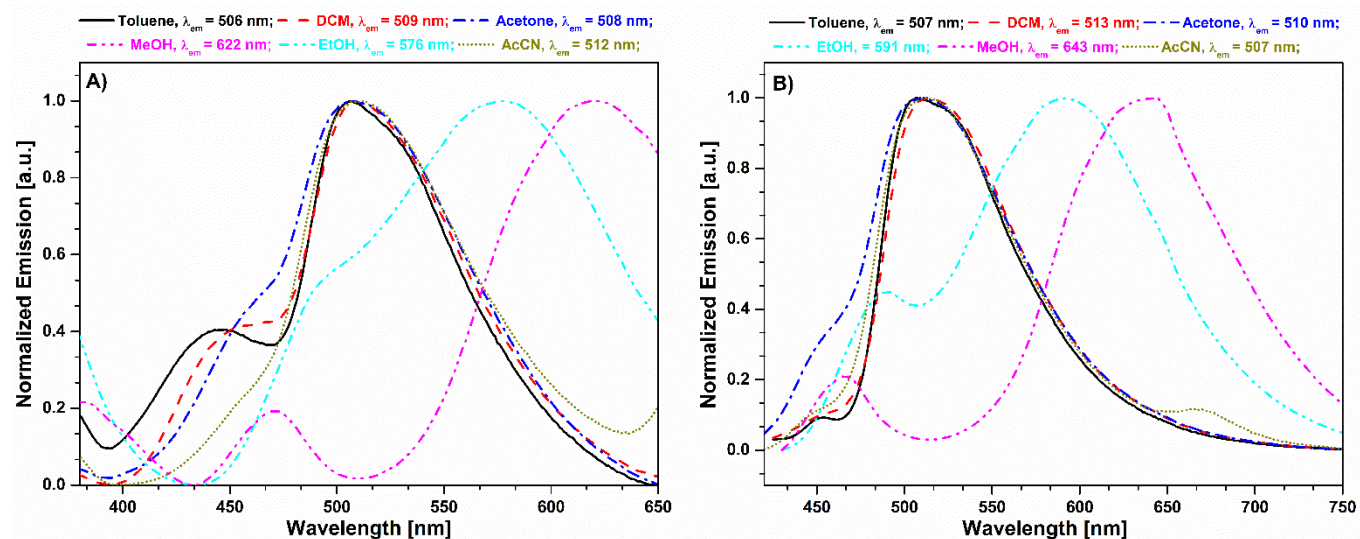
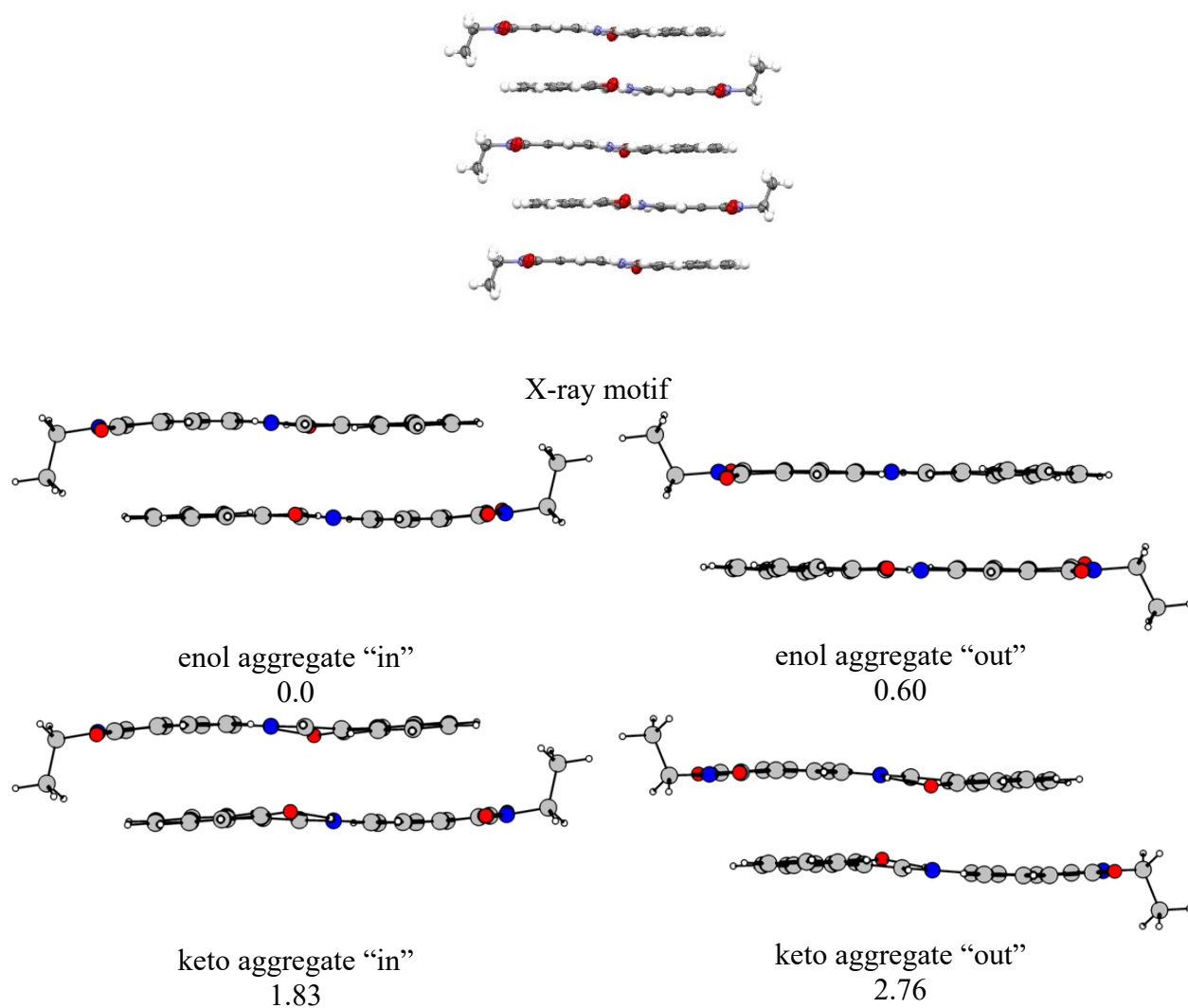


Fig. S9. Steady-state emissions of **5** in various aprotic solvents with increasing polarity obtained by excitation at ~ 400 nm (enol form) and at ~ 470 nm (keto tautomer) at concentration $C_M \sim 6 \times 10^{-6}$ mol L $^{-1}$.



*Fig.S10. Steady-state emissions of **5** in the various aprotic and protic solvents, obtained by excitation at ~ 400 nm (A) and at ~ 450 nm (B) at concentration $C_M \sim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$.*



Scheme S1. Possible aggregates of 5 according the crystallographic data and optimized dimers (with constrained planarity) along with its relative energies (BSSE corrected, in kcal/mol units) in gas phase.